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GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor.

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APIARY OF MR. R. A. HENDERSON.—See page 692.)

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PROF. A. J. COOK, }

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- To promote and protect the interests of its members.
- To prevent the adulteration of honey.
- To prosecute dishonest honey-dealers.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1861 AMERICAN THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA BEE JOURNAL

41st YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 31, 1901

No. 44.

* Editorial. *

National Association Elections are held annually in December, that is, the election of general manager and the successors to three members of the board of directors, whose terms expire with the end of each year. The executive committee (composed of the president, vice-president and secretary) are elected at the annual meeting of the organization.

Referring to this subject, though more particularly to nominations in advance of the election, Editor Hutchinson said this in the Bee-Keepers' Review:

Nominations in advance of the election of a general manager, and the directors of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, would be very desirable. As it is now, when a member receives a voting-blank, he does not know for whom any other member will vote. In his desperation he votes for the man whose term of office is about to expire. As a result, each officer succeeds himself, year after year. Should it ever become desirable to elect a new man, it would be well-nigh impossible with the present system. This question was discussed by the directors present at Buffalo, but they were unable to devise a plan that seemed wholly satisfactory, and it was finally decided to have the matter taken up in the bee-journals for discussion.

The foregoing was sent to E. R. Root, one of the directors, for his criticisms or suggestions. He considered it brief and to the point, and passed it on to Bro. Abbott, who is chairman of the board of directors. He pencilled on the back of the sheet the following:

"While it is desirable to keep the same parties in office as long as they attend to business, and give satisfaction, yet it is important not to have too many directors in one locality, and to place in office men who will attend the annual meeting as often as possible."

The suggestion that we put in directors and a general manager who will attend the annual conventions as often as possible, is worthy of consideration. At the Buffalo convention six of the directors were present (one more would have given us a quorum), and we did more business than could have been transacted in weeks or months of correspondence. There is nothing like a face to face discussion of a knotty question. Other things being equal, we should give our preference to those men who are usually present at the annual convention.

This is a matter that we fear will never be satisfactorily arranged. To nominate a certain man (or men) in the bee-papers in advance of the election will hardly do. Who will name them? How many nominations are there to be? Suppose a hundred members nominate as many different candidates, what is to be done?

We noticed last year that some of those

whose terms of office did not expire at that time received quite a number of votes. This, of course, was useless. It might be well to print the list of holdover directors, and above them put this:

"Don't vote for any of the following, as their terms of office do not expire this year."

Nothing need be said about those whose terms do expire—not even mentioning their names; then let the members vote for whom they please.

It might not be a bad idea for each annual convention to nominate three candidates for general manager, and nine candidates to succeed the three whose terms expire with the following December. Then these nominations could be announced to the members when sending out the voting blanks. Of course, any others could be voted for if preferred, but very likely one of the three would be elected general manager, and three of the nine would be elected directors.

We commend the foregoing suggestion to the consideration of the membership of the Association, to be acted upon next year, if thought best. Of course it is too late to make use of it this year. The old method will likely have to prevail once more.

We feel perfectly free to speak out on this subject, as we are not now an officer, nor are we seeking any office in the Association, believing that the more prominent and wiser ones should manage its important affairs.

Long Tongues Per Se.—In the Bee-Keepers' Review for September, F. B. Simpson disclaims the intention of teaching that long tongues are of no value *per se*. It was said on page 451 of this journal that it was doubtful if he meant to teach just that thing. But his words—"I believe the long tongues are of no value only so far as they represent an increase of vigor"—*seem* to teach just that thing, at least a Straw in Gleanings in Bee-Culture, and an "Afterthought" in this journal, show that others so understood. But a man who is doing as good work as Mr. Simpson may easily be forgiven for failing in a single case to make himself rightly understood.

Deficiencies of Bee-Books.—Every now and again the novice makes the charge against his text-book that it lacks the very thing he most wants to know. The text-book on bee-culture that is perfect is yet to be written, and the probability is that it will never be written. Yet it is doubtful that more truth about bee-keeping could well be gotten into the same space. It must be remembered that no matter how full and complete a bee-book may be within the limit of a

certain number of pages, there can not of necessity be full minutiae upon all points that may arise. New complications will always be arising that will raise questions which can only be answered by some one of experience, and for the very purpose of answering such questions a department in the American Bee Journal and in some other journals is constantly maintained. The readers of this journal need never hesitate to make free use of the department of "Questions and Answers." Especially are questions allowed, and even solicited, from our regular subscribers who have made careful study of the text-books.

Study carefully your text-book, and become familiar with it; for the question department is not intended to take the place of the text-book, and after you are familiar with the contents of any good work on bee-culture, you will ask intelligently questions whose answers will be useful to many others. But don't ask too much of the text-books, and don't expect a study of them ever to leave you without some question that needs answering.

Warming Combs.—When Wm. McEvoy gives additional combs of honey in the spring, he takes the precaution to have these combs warmed before being put in the hive, by keeping them in a *very warm* room until they are warmed clear through, as he relates in the Bee-Keepers' Review. If one stops to think, this will appear a rational proceeding. The combs in the hive, whether full or empty, will be of about the same temperature as the cluster of bees, so far as the combs are included in the cluster or touching the sides of cluster. Now suppose the cluster is divided to receive a fresh comb of honey, or even if it be placed close up against the cluster, it is easy to see that the bees would be thereby chilled, and perhaps serious damage done. Mr. McEvoy is doing a wise and paying thing to warm the combs that he gives. Of course these combs are given in the evening, and then there will be little fear of robbing.

Hairy Vetch was mentioned on page 611 as a possible new honey-plant. Mr. M. M. Baldrige, of Kane Co., Ill., called recently and brought with him a sample of the vetch, which was still in bloom. It is a sort of trailing or vine-like plant, growing as much as four feet in length, and has long, purple flowers. He has not seen a bee on the bloom, so is inclined to doubt its value as a honey-plant in his locality.

Mr. Baldrige says the vetch is the same plant as tares referred to in the Bible as having been sown among the wheat by the Evil One. It is almost impossible to separate the

tares (vetch) from the wheat without destroying the latter.

Vetch is usually sown with timothy or some other tall-growing plant which aids it to stand up.

If any of our readers know vetch to be a nectar-yielder in their locality, we should be pleased to have it reported; also time of sowing, and how to grow it successfully.

Introducing Queens with Tobacco, Editor Hutchinson says, has resulted in occasional failures, and he adds: "I am beginning to think that we will never find an infallible method. There will always be some bunglers in the ranks."

Weekly Budget.

MR. R. A. HENDERSON'S APIARY is shown on our first page this week. He is in this (Cook) county. He began last spring with 11 colonies, and he says: "With the American Bee Journal and 'A B C of Bee-Culture' as my guide, I increased to 45 colonies, by rearing and buying queens; and took off 1500 nice, finished sections." Mr. Henderson succeeds because he puts sense and enthusiasm into his work with bees. Of course, his good location makes up the rest, as nothing else could replace the lack of that.

MR. A. L. BOYDEN, of the A. I. Root Co., is soon to visit the West Indies—Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba, Trinidad, etc. Also Rambler (John H. Martin) is to "trip it" through Cuba with bicycle, camera, etc. There is no more enterprising concern on the continent than the publishers of *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*. And that elegant periodical shows the wonderful amount of work and expense constantly bestowed upon it. It richly deserves all the success with which it is meeting these autumnal days.

MRS. CLARA WEST EVANS, one of the subscribers of the American Bee Journal, has been nominated as a candidate for superintendent of schools for Allamakee Co., Iowa. The local newspaper where she lives, besides giving an excellent picture of the nominee, has this to say among other endorsements:

"Mrs. Evans has the health, energy and ability which fit her for the duties of superintendent of schools, and if elected would do her best to meet the requirements of that office. As a business woman she is thorough, honest and reliable. After the death of her husband, three years ago, she assumed the management of his business, and by reason of study and close application, ranks to-day as one of the most successful apiarists in the State of Iowa. She has held various offices of trust and responsibility in church and lodge wherever residing."

Some people don't believe in women going into politics. Neither do we—in the kind of politics most in evidence to-day. But some day politics will be cleaner. It would be cleaner now if only men and women of the stamp of Mrs. Evans were allowed to have official power. What is needed is less politics and more manhood and womanhood in our officials—less party blindness and more righteousness in the voters.

The Buffalo Convention.

Report of the Proceedings of the Thirty-Second Annual Convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, held at Buffalo, New York, Sept. 10, 11 and 12, 1901.

(Continued from page 680.)

FUMIGATING COMBS WITH BISULPHIDE OF CARBON.

"How soon may combs that have been fumigated with bisulphide of carbon be given to bees without killing the bees?"

Mr. Benton—I have frequently used bisulphide of carbon and used the combs an hour after that; but if you put a whole colony of bees in, there would be a chance of killing the bees. I don't think there is any danger in a few hours. It evaporates very rapidly.

Mr. Abbott—I don't think that bisulphide of carbon would affect anything in 3 minutes after if it is not confined. Bisulphide of carbon won't affect anything if it is not confined, and you can pour all the bisulphide you please on a comb in the open air and it will all be gone in three minutes, and I don't see how you could kill the bees without it being confined.

Mr. Benton—The odor would be disagreeable; I don't think it would kill them.

Mr. Abbott—I use it for keeping the moth from eating up the paste that I paste my papers with. I pour a little in a saucer and in a few minutes the moths are all killed. I do not hesitate to open the can and breathe it, but if it was confined I wouldn't want to stay there.

Dr. Miller—I would like to ask this question: Does bisulphide of carbon kill the eggs of the bee-moth?

Mr. Benton—I think it does. I never have had them develop in combs that were thoroughly subjected to bisulphide of carbon. I would stack up eight or ten hives and put half a pint of bisulphide in there and let it stand several days; some of those combs that had stood two or three months in hot weather; there were eggs there I know because other combs developed.

Dr. Mason—I had some extracting-combs that I noticed the worms working in, and I piled them up and put a teaspoonful of bisulphide of carbon in a dish on top of the frames, and in two or three days when I examined them there wasn't a sign of any worms but dead ones.

Dr. Miller—We have been using sulphur, and now we are told bisulphide of carbon is better, and we want to know about how much better. Now, in using sulphur, if the combs have in them the larvæ of the bee-moth, I wish Mr. Benton would tell us a single word that we can use. At any rate, these worms, when they have attained any size—say if they are half an inch or an inch long—you may sulphur them so thoroughly that you will have everything green, and those big fellows will still be alive and happy after they come

out again. Now, will the bisulphide kill those old chaps?

Dr. Mason—It will kill every one of them, every time. I overlooked a hive this summer that had wormy combs in it, and when I discovered it they were great big fellows, and in an hour's time after using the bisulphide every one of them was dead.

Mr. Barb—I would like to ask Mr. Benton whether he applies that bisulphide above or below.

Mr. Benton—On the top, because it is heavier than the atmosphere. I put an empty super there and set a little tin can in there—perhaps half a pint, or teacupful, for quite a stack of hives.

Mr. Abbott—Did I understand Dr. Miller to say that sulphur gas will not kill the big worms? I have never seen anything that I could not kill by sulphur gas. Seriously, I think you are laying down a proposition that seems to be contrary to all scientific investigation. If there is anything that breathes that can live in sulphur gas, I have yet to see it. I used to be in the patent medicine business, and we had a vat in which if you had hung anything from an elephant down to a mosquito it would kill it.

Dr. Miller—I don't know of any way to get it sufficiently strong by ordinary means.

Mr. Case—My business down in Ontario County a few years ago was raising hops. I found a colony of bees one time, when I was drying hops, that the worms had destroyed, and I says, "Now I have a chance to fix you." So I took the combs that were a mass of worms, and put them into a small sack and put them into that kiln which was perhaps 20 feet square, where we burn all the way from 25 to 50 pounds of brimstone in about three or four hours, and I took pains to hang them on the wall with a stick so that I could get them up as near as possible to the ceiling to get the benefit of the brimstone; and I left them there all night and burned the brimstone myself, and when I took them out in the morning the worms were alive.

Mr. Abbott—Was that kiln air-tight?

Mr. Case—There is ventilation at the bottom, but the air is full of brimstone.

Mr. Hutchinson—Has any one used gasoline for killing moth-larvæ?

Pres. Root—We have used it for killing ants. We made holes in the nests and poured gasoline in instead of bisulphide of carbon to kill ants.

Dr. Miller—The statement was made in an obscure (?) journal, (I think it is called *Gleanings*), the statement was made that it had been used to kill the larvæ of the bee-moth, and in connection with that the editor stated that he had used it to kill ants.

Dr. Mason—Will the sulphur fumes kill the eggs?

Dr. Miller—No, sir.

Dr. Mason—Well, the bisulphide will, and there is no sense in using sulphur when you can get the bisulphide. Now I pile up the hives as high as I can reach, eight or nine. I don't think I poured over two teaspoonfuls in, and it killed every worm.

W. J. Craig, of Ontario—I have been making some experiments with the bisulphide, and have piled the hives up in the same way, but I found that the eggs developed into a grub inside of a week, while it killed the larger larvae. At the same time, when I used the drug in an air-tight vessel it killed the grubs and destroyed the vitality of the eggs as well, but with piling the hives up I find that only the grubs were destroyed.

Mr. Benton—Of course, it would be better to be absolutely air-tight.

Mr. Craig—I am sure that I used two ounces of the liquid to ten supers, and I put it top and bottom.

Pres. Root—Then you probably had only an ounce on the top, if you divided the amount. That would hardly be sufficient, would it, Mr. Benton?

Mr. Benton—I think it would be, if of good quality.

Pres. Root—We have found a good deal of difference in the quality of the bisulphide. Sometimes we have had it good and sometimes bad.

Mr. Benton—I would like to state that it is extremely explosive, and if this were used in a room one should never go into the room with a lighted lamp, or candle, or pipe, or any fire whatever. It is to be handled with great caution. I called attention to it in a publication of the Department of Agriculture about five or six years ago. I would like to know whether it had been mentioned before for this purpose.

Pres. Root—I don't remember seeing any mention of it.

On motion the convention adjourned until 9 a. m. the next day.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY FORE-NOON.

The meeting was called to order by Pres. Root at 9 o'clock.

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS IN PAMPHLET FORM.

"Should the proceedings of the National Bee-Keepers' Association be published annually in pamphlet form for distribution to its members?"

Mr. Hershiser—I feel very much interested in the work of the Association and the extension of its membership, for the reason that in order to carry out its aims it is necessary to have a fat treasury, and be able to have funds on hand to use when necessity requires. In order to get members it is necessary to show them that they get something. Almost everybody when approached to join an association like this, the question immediately occurs to them, What is there in it for me? Now, there are a great many bee-keepers in the country districts that should be members of the Association, but they are not members simply because they do not see that they are going to get anything out of it. They don't expect to be prosecuted for keeping bees. The chances are very remote for people living in country districts to be prosecuted; it is only in the case of

some difficulty arising between neighbors. Now, if you can show a bee-keeper that he is going to get something out of it, it is very much easier to get him to join the Association; and anticipating that these proceedings might be published in pamphlet form, I have induced seven or eight people to join the Association with the idea that they were going to get something valuable. A discussion of these questions of bee-keeping by the different bee-keepers from the different parts of the country are very valuable if the bee-keepers can get them. I think that it would be a good idea to have these proceedings published in pamphlet form, and every member to get a copy, and, if that is the case, I think that that is the best means of extending the membership and making the Association strong, and getting the two or three thousand members that so many of us ardently desire.

Franklin Wilcox, of Wisconsin—In addition to what has just been said, I might say that I think that every member of the Association that pays his dues is entitled to a knowledge of all the proceedings of the Association. He should have it in some form. The question as to whether it should be published in pamphlet form is the question in my mind. If it is published, as heretofore, in the American Bee Journal, or any other journal, and each member of the Association furnished with a copy of that journal, whether a subscriber or not, it covers all the requirements, in my mind, and would save some expense. The expense of publishing it in pamphlet form is the only objection.

Mr. Hershiser—I would say in answer to the question of expense, that it is for that reason we want to go to the expense. If it is profitable to go to the expense, then we want to go to that expense.

Pres. Root—As I understand, the American Bee Journal containing the copy of the report has heretofore been sent to every member.

Mr. Wilcox—That covers all the requirements, as far as I can see.

C. J. Baldridge, of New York—Last year I didn't get the American Bee Journal.

George W. York, of Illinois—I think last year I offered to send all the copies of the American Bee Journal containing the report upon receipt of 10 cents. Perhaps some of the members didn't get notice of it.

Mr. McEvoy—I think that would cover all—ten cents—and have it published in the American Bee Journal; and those who aren't members could get it for 10 cents.

Mr. York—I had no idea when I made the offer that the proceedings would run through so many numbers. I wouldn't care to make such an agreement again. I might say that I agree with Mr. Hershiser, that it ought to be published in pamphlet form, and I know that the expense would not be any more than the Association could stand. It is much nicer to have a pamphlet with the proceedings to hand to a new member, than to try to get copies of a bee-paper with the report. For instance, six months from now, if you had this report in pamphlet form, the secretary could mail a copy to a new member. I think that the proceedings published alone, as they were

published after the World's Fair convention in 1893, would be much more satisfactory. I think it would be for the best interest of the Association to get it out in pamphlet form, and have extra copies so that every new member could receive one during the year. You then have something to offer to new members, otherwise you have simply nothing until they get into trouble, or see that they are helping the general cause of bee-keeping by paying their dollars.

Pres. Root—Of course, you understand that this discussion is advisory for the Board of Directors.

Dr. Mason—I may say that heretofore the Association has shared the expense of the stenographer with the American Bee Journal, but at the Philadelphia convention the bill was paid by Mr. York alone, and this year also he pays the stenographer. If the Association expects to get any of it outside of what he puts in the American Bee Journal, I suppose the members will have to pay for it.

Mr. Abbott—I wanted to say that I have felt all the time that we were making a blunder by not publishing the reports in pamphlet form independent of the American Bee Journal. I believe that such reports give tone and character to a society. I have felt all the time as though we were a kind of Cheap John affair, simply because we trusted to the papers to circulate our literature, as though we were not able to stand alone. I have intimated as much to the general manager, but he and some of the Board of Directors seem to think that a Cheap John arrangement is just as good as any other arrangement. There are some bee-keepers who are keeping bees according to the old methods that prevailed 50 years ago, and 50 years ago we would not have needed any report of that kind in order to promulgate our interests, but the time has come now when we need a report, bound and separate, independent and distinct from any paper, any journal or anything else, and as a newspaper man I know that there can be enough advertising put in the back of the pamphlet, if necessary, to pay for issuing the pamphlet; in fact, I am not so sure but I can find an advertising solicitor who will undertake to issue the pamphlet for the sake of the advertising that he can get in it. I understand that we are near the thousand mark in membership, and we are going to pass it at this convention, and if you have not given your dollar to help pass this thousand mark, we would be glad to have you do it now. I am glad that this matter has been brought up. We can get character and influence outside of the bee-keeping fraternity by having a thing of this kind. For instance, a man down in Kansas City is adulterating honey. I want to sit down and write to him with regard to it. I say to him: "Dear Mr. Smith, I mail you today under another cover a copy of the proceedings of the last National Bee-Keepers' Association. It includes the names of officers, and the constitution, and explains our aim and purpose, and shows what we are trying to do. Now, we don't want to make any warfare on your business, but you will notice that we are a thousand strong, and unless you stop your adulterating we shall have to bring the law to bear

on you." A business man sometimes is known by a letter-head. If I get a letter from a business house on a Cheap John piece of paper I generally chuck it into the fire and pay no attention to it. But if I get a neat letter, printed nicely, on good paper, written in good style, proposing something in a business way, I say, "There is a firm that stands for something," and I write to them. These things tell in the world, and we want to use the things that are used by other business men. The spending of a few dollars for a report will do more, in my opinion, to help the bee-keepers of the United States than anything else we can possibly do.

Dr. Miller—I am convinced by some of the arguments presented now, as well as some other things, that the use of such a report might be an excellent investment; that, even if it does cost something, it will bring in more than goes out, and on that same line I endorse the thought that we don't want it on the Cheap John line. We have taken in the money and can get out a clean report. I believe if we are going to go on the dignity order, we would better keep it clear of everything but the reading.

Dr. Mason—Mr. York informs me that a thousand copies of the proceedings can be published in pamphlet form, and a copy mailed to each member, for \$100.

N. D. West, of New York—If we get the pamphlets printed, would it not be a good plan to have more printed than our membership, so that others could obtain them for a certain stated price, the amount to be thrown into the treasury to help maintain this organization? And notwithstanding the report is printed in pamphlet form, we would expect it and want it in the American Bee Journal just the same. In regard to the advertising in the back part of the book, I do not see that that would materially injure our pamphlet, if it was gotten up in a neat and attractive shape. It is necessary for us to save all the expense we can in regard to these things, and yet we do not want to do anything that would be any injury or injustice to the pamphlet itself; but there are a great many not here today that would like a pamphlet that belong to this Association, and which might be an encouragement to get others to join the Association later on.

Mr. Hershiser—I move that this convention request the Board of Directors to print the proceedings of this convention in pamphlet form, and to issue a sufficient number to supply each member with a copy, and such additional number as they may think best.

Dr. Miller—I second that motion.

The motion was carried.

Dr. Lee H. Smith, President of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, was then introduced to the convention, and gave the following address of welcome:

Dr. Smith's Address of Welcome.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I trust you will continue to remember me as plain Smith, not the one who adulterates honey, but the one who is doing all he can for the advancement of information and of science in the city of Buffalo. It was with very great pleasure that we received information from the National Bee-Keepers' Association that they would meet in

Buffalo, as we desired very much to entertain this organization, and hence we wish to state to you that these rooms are yours during your stay here. We have this meeting room, and also several other rooms in connection therewith, in which your directors and committees may meet, and, of course, anything that we can do to render your stay here agreeable and pleasant we will be very happy to do.

Nearly 20 years ago the citizens of Buffalo subscribed nearly three quarters of a million of dollars for the erection of this building. It was to be the home of the Public Library, of the Academy of Arts, of the Historical Society, and of the Society of Natural Sciences. Since then the Fine Arts have outgrown the limits of the building, and a public-spirited citizen of Buffalo, Mr. Albright, has provided them with a very beautiful building, which you will notice as you enter the Pan-American grounds. This will be the headquarters of the Fine Arts. Their place in this building has been taken by the Public Library, which was formerly supported entirely by private subscription and membership, but within the last ten years it has grown so great that the city has fathered it, and now devotes nearly \$75,000 per year for its maintenance. The ground upon which this building stands was donated by the city.

Of course, this is simply an idea of what the spirit of the citizens of Buffalo is in regard to educational and scientific work. Everything is being done by the city that they can to favor and further the work of such organizations as this. The presence of the bee-keepers is simply another step in the interest that is felt in this city in the subject of bees. Nearly ten years ago one of our most lovely members, the Hon. David F. Day, a man of great learning and of ability, a botanist, perhaps without equal in the United States and in the world, suggested that it would be a very interesting and valuable thing if the subject of the honey-bee could be brought more nearly to the understanding of the public. The matter was canvassed by the board of directors of the Society of Natural Sciences, and it was thought that possibly the general public was too busy with other affairs, and had lost interest in such matters, and that it would be better to begin with the young. After considerable consideration, the question of giving an exhibition, in these rooms, of the honey-bee, to the children of the advanced grades in the public schools was taken up. The Society made the offer to the Superintendent of Education, and to the Board of Education, and it was very agreeable to them.

We had long known Mr. Sleeper, who was familiar with the bee from A to Z. I entered into correspondence with him, suggesting that he bring here some bees and give a public demonstration to these children of the different classes, answer questions, and give them an idea of the interest, the usefulness and the wonderful instinct of the honey-bee. Mr. Sleeper very kindly accepted this invitation, and came on here in winter and these rooms were thronged with the pupils of the public schools in the 8th and 9th grades, with special classes from the high school, and with classes from the

various private schools. At that time we had in the city also a school of pedagogy in which advanced teachers were given courses. This school also came down here and went over the exhibit very carefully. The result was a profound success of the enterprise. I don't think that any departure made by the Society of Natural Sciences brought it more valuable returns in the way of interest of the public in its work. We extended that system of teaching to other departments. We sent, for instance, collections of Indian relics, of animals, of birds. We have classes here from the schools that meet to study birds. But it began with the honey-bee. It was a case where the sting of the bee opened the ball, and our department in this line is the most successful of the branches of the Society of Natural Sciences.

Mr. Sleeper, I may say, almost made himself a martyr to this cause of science, in that one of the very coldest days he was due here to lecture at the rooms, and in getting his bees to the station and in getting them in here he was taken with pneumonia, and lay at death's door for some time. It was a matter of very serious sorrow to us all, and we had then to call upon Mr. Hershiser, who very kindly offered to continue the course of lectures, owing to the illness of Mr. Sleeper. This department will steadily be continued.

You see, therefore, that we owe a great debt to the bee-keepers, and in inviting you among us, and being able to offer you some little entertainment—a place to meet, or some few little things—we can, in some measure, give you an idea of the debt of gratitude we owe to the bee-keepers. I have also given you a little suggestion of what is being done here in regard to the study of the honey-bee, of what great interest the study of this subject is to the general public, and I hope to see the time when every school shall have in its course a study of the honey-bee, with a practical demonstration. It is a wonderful creature and the subject is fraught with the greatest scientific interest in all its departments.

The diseases of the honey-bee are something that every scientist views with the greatest interest, and you gentlemen with practical knowledge of those subjects can do so much to advance the scientific inquiry in regard to the diseases that are common to the lower orders of insect life. Of course, the same general line of diseases that kill the honey-bee kill many of the insects that are destructive to vegetation, and a whole world of inquiry is opened up by the study of this one little insect whose cunning is so marvellous.

I wish to thank you most kindly for your attention, and again I wish to welcome you most heartily to our rooms.

(Continued next week.)

Requeening Every Year is coming more in favor all the time with Adrian Getaz (Bee-Keepers' Review), although bee-keepers quite commonly prefer to leave to the bees the task of requeening. With young queens he has fewer drones and less swarming. But some will object that annual requeening gives less chance for thorough establishment of a reputation for queens to breed from.

Contributed Articles.

No. 1.—APICULTURE AS A BUSINESS.

Plant-Growth Conditions in the Arid and Irrigated Regions.

BY R. C. AIKIN.

FOR two years the general honey crop has been rather limited. The great forage-plant of the West—alfalfa—is not much grown outside of the irrigated districts. Drouths and other causes have worked against the main source of the East—white clover—and the Eastern short crop has made a demand for honey from the irrigated districts.

I observe that the people are prone to jump at conclusions, both in general and in particular; and, regarding honey-production and apiculture as a source of a living income, an analytical discussion dealing with facts and figures touching the industry as a business seems timely and much needed. Among the things that lead me to this discussion, are the rash ventures made by inexperienced ones going into the business without due investigation and consideration. But, how are we to reach these people? My thoughts through bee-paper channels will entirely miss the most of these rash enthusiasts, for they do not read such literature, many of them possibly but little of any kind, especially of a scientific nature. However, many now in the business more or less, and who do read our literature, some who are planning to extend their business, or, perhaps, to change locations, may be benefitted by a discussion such as I am about to undertake.

ALFALFA.

Two things that need to be understood better are sources of honey and the dependence to be placed in them. There is a prevailing opinion throughout the East—many Westerners share in it—that the two main sources of the irrigated districts—alfalfa and sweet clover—are a certain supply, never failing. This is one of the things that must be considered in the business calculations. If an annual yield of a given number of pounds per colony can be obtained, we have somewhat to build upon.

When I came to this place the farmers here were making an effort to grow red clover, and many fields of it were to be found all over this district, although alfalfa was the main hay crop. Two years I obtained quite a crop of red clover honey, then the clover ceased to exist. So far as soil is concerned, any and *all* the clovers do exceedingly well. I have never seen anywhere such immense growth and bloom on white clover as I have seen here; but while this is decidedly a clover soil, white and red clover will never succeed in general. Our climate is so dry—so many months in the late summer, fall and winter without sufficient rain to keep the ground moist—that the clovers do not get started, or, if started, are soon killed out by drouth. Irrigating water begins to get scarce in August, and in September and October we can scarcely get any. Just now—October—there is but a very limited water supply. I get many inquiries from the East about our country—this answers many.

In winter and spring—particularly late winter and early spring—is when most of the snows fall upon the mountains. When they are having their greatest precipitation in the Missouri and Mississippi valleys, we are having ours, too, but ours mostly falls upon the mountains. The general trend of air currents is from west to east, and the high, cold mountain tops condense and precipitate moisture from the Pacific; thus the moisture is, as it were, strained out of the air before it gets to us, hence the country at and near the mountains on the east is a dry one.

Beginning at the "foot-hills" (first hills of the mountains, and I use distances on a magnificent scale), is the dry or arid region. This arid region continues arid, but gradually changing to one of more humidity as distance increases from the mountains, until when the Missouri valley is reached, 400 to 600 miles from the mountains, the rainfall becomes sufficient to make farming a reasonable success. Precipitation varies as air currents vary because of high or low mountains and other physical arrangements of the country.

The reader will comprehend that in the spring, as the weather begins to warm, the accumulated snows begin to melt and flow out of the mountains; but keep in mind the great altitude of the "Rockies" and you will understand that spring up there is late. Comparatively little water gets down before April, the greater part coming in May and June. We depend upon spring rains to start the crops growing, and, by the time they are started, melting snows above bring water for irrigating. There are other reasons, however, for starting crops without irrigation, but not necessary to discuss them here.

Remembering, then, that there is but little water to apply to the soil in early spring, rather from early fall till late spring, you will see how almost an impossibility it is for white and red clover, or *any* shallow-rooting plant, to live here. The red clover fields planted here 10 to 12 years ago soon winter-killed, *simply and purely for lack of moisture*. Only such as send long, thick tap-roots deep into the ground, and such plants as by nature are fitted to withstand drouth, these only can survive here. As an illustration, buffalo grass will become almost *perfectly* dried, yet retains vitality and responds when moisture comes again.

These conditions necessarily limit our flora to such plants as are peculiar to arid districts, and the principal of these, aside from the California region, are alfalfa, sweet clover, and cleome. The former is grown of necessity, because timothy, clover and ordinary hay and pasture grasses cannot be grown here. Sweet clover is just in its element of soil and climate here, and while an unwelcome addition so far as the farmer is concerned, yet it flourishes along ditches, roadsides and everywhere where there is plenty of moisture, if it is not cultivated out. While sweet clover *endures* much dry weather when once started, it is not by nature an arid-region plant. It grows most luxuriously by ditches and water-courses, and around the edges of swampy lands. Because the alkaline soil is its natural soil, and its long tap-root can reach deep to moisture, it makes quite a growth in quite dry soils, though depending upon rains to start the new plants. It is a biennial. Alfalfa is of the same nature as sweet clover, but will not stand quite so much moisture in the way of a wet, soggy soil. Alfalfa is a perennial, whereas the other clovers are more truly biennials, hence the former once established grows on and on indefinitely, roots becoming one to two inches thick, and 10 to 20 feet long, penetrating almost straight down. Alfalfa never reaches its best until about the third year.

Now, while in some localities there is more or less wild bloom that gives a surplus honey, so far as the irrigated regions are concerned as a whole, we have but three sources of honey—alfalfa, sweet clover, and cleome, in the order named. The first is now famed the world over, the second is a common and well-known plant in all beedom—so far as its reputation goes—and the third is probably confined to the mountain regions, including all arid districts. Cleome is decidedly an arid region plant, likes a sandy soil, and growing where neither alfalfa nor sweet clover will. Not one of these plants is absolutely sure as a honey-yielder. Each needs its peculiar conditions to make it succeed, both in making a growth, and in nectar-yielding. My own field has the three sources; first in importance is alfalfa, second sweet clover, and last cleome—this latter not in quantity to give a surplus with the great numbers of bees to work upon it.

As to conditions necessary for the plants, I will briefly give my opinion, but consider this only as an opinion, for I am not certain. Alfalfa needs to be well irrigated, and have a rich, healthy growth, then bright, hot weather while blooming. It does not yield well in the morning. Sweet clover is much the same as alfalfa, though to yield well I think it needs a more humid air, and probably less heat, showery weather seeming best. Cleome yields pollen in the morning, is visited by the bees before alfalfa is scarcely touched, and evidently does best with cool, moist weather. While cleome will grow almost from the dry, hard road, yet I believe it secretes best with rather cool weather and occasional showers. Not living in a region with abundance of cleome I am not so well qualified to speak of it.

I have harvested much alfalfa, also quite freely of sweet clover, and a little cleome. Because of irrigation keeping some fields of alfalfa in *prime* condition every year, we seldom fail to get more or less honey from it; but that it yields a *paying* crop every year is not true. In 12 years I have not taken at most more than six fair to good crops, and of these, generally speaking, I may say two were alfalfa, two red clover and two sweet clover. But, while two were almost exclusively alfalfa, four were mainly so,

and all were more or less mixed. Two seasons, if sweet clover had not come to my aid, my crop would have been a failure. Three and four years ago sweet clover gave me my surplus, while this year and last alfalfa was almost the entire crop, sweet clover growing in abundance but almost a complete failure so far as nectar was concerned.

These things are facts and conditions to be considered in our business calculations, hence I discuss them in this initial article on apiculture as a business. The irrigated regions are more certain to have *some* honey every year, but what is an abundant or partial crop and no income from it?

We will continue the business aspect of apiculture.
Larimer Co., Colo.



Introducing Queen-Bees by the Improved Method.

BY W. W. M'NEAL.

It devolves upon me to write further of the method of introducing queen-bees, recently submitted for the benefit of the readers of the American Bee Journal, and which was referred to Wm. M. Whitney.

I wish to say that I have no ill feelings whatever towards my opponent; neither is it love for discussion that brings me before this intelligent audience of bee-keepers. In taking up the subject again I do so because there is a *practical* principle involved which honey-producers cannot afford to ignore.

Mr. Whitney now professes to be very much surprised (see page 653) that I should take seriously his statements antagonizing one of the grandest truths which have been given to the bee-keeping world. If he *knew* the position he took was not "tenable," then what motive had Mr. Whitney in taking the position at all? If the assertion be true—"love, hatred, generosity, and selfishness" are unknown qualities in the make-up of the honey-bee, how does Mr. W. harmonize this with his former statement that the honey-bee is "prompted by the highest type... of love and patriotism?"

This, however, is not the point directly at issue and I must not linger here. I did not "take seriously" the words of my esteemed fellow bee-keeper, though it seems that he is pleased to place a lower estimate upon his writings than I was wont to accord him.

Now, what I specially wish to ask of Mr. Whitney, and all who are interested in apiculture, is to try the method I give you for the safe and practical means of introducing a queen-bee. In the name of progress, I ask of you, at least, to *try* the plan and see if it is not good.

I have tested it and find that I can introduce a queen-bee safely into any colony where a queen-bee can be introduced by any other method; and, in many instances, more successfully than by any plan of caging. I know others can do what I have done if they pursue the same course. One does not need to be an "expert;" in fact, the system is pre-eminently adapted to the "beginner." The fact that these teachings are not recorded in the pages of any of the recognized works on bee-culture does not signify that they should not be there.

I hope no one of the readers of the American Bee Journal is so impractical as not to be able to recognize a good thing till it is written in some text-book.

Instead of throwing cold water on a principle that has real merit, why doesn't Mr. Whitney come out and do the proper thing and advise those beginners against the folly of purchasing such valuable queens as he seems to have in mind? What use has a beginner with a queen so valuable that he cannot make use of her?

Consider the rapidity with which queens may be exchanged, and the time thus gained, when time means honey, eventually stored by bees reared from eggs laid by the queen during the interval the advocator of the caging method would have her confined in a cage!

When the queen of a strong colony is taken away and introduced into another by caging her, I believe that it will be safe to say that a week's time will be required for the queen to reach her former proficiency in egg-laying. Now, all this causes the new queen to appear at her worst *at the very time when she should be in her best physical condition*. The colony thereby becomes impatient from the inability of the strange queen to fill the place of the one taken away, and shifts its hopes to the rapidly-developing larval queens; thus, in a measure, she becomes a prisoner awaiting execution by her younger rivals.

To show further the utility of immediate introduction of the queen, let me relate that I have found no difficulty in

thus introducing queens into colonies from which the old queen has not been removed. This is no "idle dream," and what I have done you can do.

Where a colony occupies two sets of combs, take the old queen and a frame or two of the brood and place them in the upper story over a queen-excluding honey-brood. Now close the hive and smoke the colony from the entrance while pounding lightly upon it to frighten the bees thoroughly. Do not use smoke enough to drive out the bees, but a moderate smoking while pounding on the hive frightens them so efficiently that the stranger queen may be allowed to run right into the hive from the entrance; and she will occupy the lower apartment as wholly as if the former queen had been removed.

These are facts, and I give them as freely as the air we breathe, because I want to help as I have been helped.

Suppose you do make one or two unsuccessful attempts, is that sufficient cause for you to cast the thought aside as being destructive to the best interests of both the bees and bee-keeper?

Lest some should even yet not understand, I repeat in all simplicity: Have your stranger queen at hand when you take away the reigning one. Disturb the colony as little as possible while catching the old queen; when she is found, close the hive and smoke the colony from the entrance, pounding on the hive, of course, while doing this. Do not smoke the bees constantly, but smoke and pound alternately, for two or three minutes only; then allow the new queen to run into the hive by holding the cage up close to the entrance so that she may not escape in the air. Send a puff or two of smoke into the hive after her, but don't pound on the hive any more. The object is to frighten the bees as much, and the queen as little, as possible. See?

Next, be content to let a good job alone for a few days and do not disturb the colony. A frightened queen is almost certain to run up against her doom, be it in her own hive or in the midst of stranger bees.

I cannot continually call your attention to these living truths; so again I ask that they be tested upon the earliest opportunity; test them thoroughly, and I know that they will stand with you as they have stood with me.

Scioto Co., Ohio.

Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

(The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.)

Troubles of an Amateur—Uniting Colonies and Introducing Queens.

I have subscribed to the Bee Journal and invested in the "A B C of Bee Culture" in the hope of being able to answer my own questions, but, unfortunately, I find myself farther at sea than ever, from the fact that the experience of nearly every bee-keeper is directly at variance with that of every other, and even the directions given by the same apiarist contradict themselves constantly.

For instance, my first instructions were, "Keep your colonies strong;" so, having several small colonies, I concluded to look up "Uniting Bees." After getting some general directions, I came to "I would advise deferring the uniting of bees until we have several cold, rainy days in October;" but further on I find, "Beware of having weak colonies to be united in the fall. Much safer to have them all united long before winter comes." Now, which shall I do—"defer until winter," or "unite long before winter?"

Again, I intended to introduce an Italian queen, so I ordered one and got directions to "remove the old queen at least three days before introducing the new one." I did this, but the queen was killed. So I ordered another, and read that the proper way to introduce a queen was to "get the old one out, thoroughly frighten the bees, and run in the new one before the bees know what has happened." I tried this, and also failed. Now, should you wait three days or not wait at all? The advocate of each plan says he has succeeded with 99 out of 100. I have failed twice out of twice.

The trouble with bee-books seems to be that either they tell everything except what you want to know, or they presuppose that you know all about it and merely want the book to see how much better we know it than the authors.

MISSISSIPPI.

ANSWER—I enjoyed your letter with a broad smile, and am thankful that you could not answer all your own questions. Yours seems such an intelligent sort of ignorance, if I may be allowed the expression, that it is a pleasure to answer your questions, and I may say to you that whenever you reach the point where you can answer all your own questions I have a whole lot that I'd like to have you answer. But it is to be a secret between you and me that I don't know all about bees.

Now I'll see what can be done toward reconciling the apparent contradictions that seem to trouble you. "Keep your colonies strong" is Oettl's golden rule, and if any one of the four words in it should be emphasized, it should probably be the first, making it read "Keep your colonies strong." Now, if you keep all colonies strong there will be no need of uniting at any time. But the best you can do will always be likely to have some colonies that are not strong. If you use the nucleus plan of building up colonies, of course they will be weak at the start, building up as the season progresses, and there will be some that fail to build up satisfactorily; some colonies will become queenless and weak; indeed, there are different ways in which good beekeepers may have, each year, colonies so weak that they should be united. But you must try to prevent having weak colonies late. "Beware of having weak colonies to be united in the fall." Better unite not later than August, while bees are gathering and not inclined to quarrel, and while brood-rearing and other work is going on, so that the united colonies will have plenty of time to be fully settled into one harmonious whole before cool weather comes. "Much safer to have them all united long before winter comes."

But through carelessness, ignorance, or, perhaps, for some entirely satisfactory reason, October may come and find you with some colonies so weak that they will stand a poor chance of getting through the winter. It doesn't do any good to say reproachfully that they ought to have been united in August. They were not united in August, and the question is what to do now. They are not gathering and so are inclined to be quarrelsome, and if united at a time when very active a good many may be killed. A few days' waiting will make no material difference, for everything is at a stand-still; so "I would advise deferring the uniting of bees until we have several cold, rainy days in October." Then the bees will be inclined to be somewhat dormant and little inclined to fight; and, besides, they will be more likely to cling to any new location without flying back to the place from which they were taken. Now, don't you think I have made a pretty good job of reconciling what seemed to you contradictions?

But when it comes to the matter of queen introduction, I'm afraid I can't satisfy you so well. All the different ways of introducing queens, with various modifications and adaptations, would make a book of itself; and constantly new plans are being given that are said to be infallible, which, upon further trial, are not found to be *always* successful. I know of only one way that may not fail one time in a hundred, or oftener. Take two or three combs of just emerging brood (no unsealed brood, which would only die of starvation), close them in a hive with the new queen, so that no strange bee can enter, keep the hive in a warm place if weather makes it necessary, and, after five or six days, open the hive on the stand which it is to occupy. You will see that there is no chance for the queen to be molested, for not a bee is present which has ever formed allegiance to any other queen, and, of course, every worker born in the hive will be loyal to the queen present. Other plans have their exceptions. You tried two plans, each of which had succeeded 99 times in a hundred, and in each case you happened on the one time in a hundred, or else there was some little thing in which you did not minutely follow out instructions. One plan may put the new queen in the hive at the time of removing the old one; another may leave the hive queenless several days; and one plan may be as successful as the other, providing the proper instructions for *each* are fully carried out.

It may be some comfort to you to know that you are not the only one who has made a failure. "There are others." But as you gain experience your failures will become less in number. Yet, unless you do better than I have done, you will fail occasionally in introducing a queen as long as you live.

* The Afterthought. *

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.

By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, O.

LONG TONGUES AND LONGEVITY.

Having duly "banged" the long tongues, I begin to think we must choose some big gun and bang him against "longevity." 'Pears like certain brethren approve the work of certain colonies in the yard and credit it to longevity, when they have never tried to *know* anything definite about it beyond their own imagination. Has any careful, scientific-minded brother ever published any set of experiments showing two side-and-side colonies as differing much in longevity? We may not find all bees rigidly alike in term of life, but at present there is too much possibility of it for such jumping at conclusions. Perhaps what is *usually* credited as short-livedness in a colony is really such a lack of constitutional health that a large percentage of the young bees emerge alive but worthless. Page 599.

MR. DADANT AN EXEMPLAR VACATIONIST.

For bee-keepers on vacation bent, C. P. Dadant is an excellent exemplar. Go to some nice town which has not been spoiled by tourists. Page 597.

EDITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS THAT "SPAT-TER."

And so our editors must not "spat" so much, but just follow Paddy W. T. S., and hit every head in sight. Page 598.

A PACE FOR GUESSERS.

Thank you, Comrade Miller, for setting a good pace in the matter of guesses. We don't agree to replace them with new ones in case they fail to give satisfaction. Page 602.

SETTING MULBERRY CUTTINGS IN JULY.

Mulberry cuttings to be set in July, Dr. Peiro says. Some of us so dull as to think that all cuttings should be set in the spring, of course. And we would make a total failure of it, very likely—and then scold the man who said mulberries could be raised easily from cuttings. Page 605.

A NEW "BEE-SOCIETY."

I'm afraid that the bee has a life-membership in the Got-your-name-up-and-lie-abad-till-noon Society—this in respect to accurate mathematics, and in respect to neatness, and possibly in respect to some other things. Page 605.

BEE-ESCAPE IN CORNER VS. CENTER.

I am no authority at all on bee-escapes, but my conjecture is that escape in corner is a great improvement on escape in the center of the board. With a quiet mass of bees above and below, which feel in communication with other—why should they do anything special to change so satisfactory a situation? Looked at theoretically we should suppose that the main thing is to make them *want* to get out, which they will not do until they feel isolated. Page 605.

FLAX-WASTE AS PACKING MATERIAL.

In my boyhood I saw flax-waste, and my memory is (nicely prodded up by page 606) that it does repel water somewhat. If we could only turn the wheels of time and civilization backward, and again have a flax-patch on each farm and flax-waste in each barn, how nicely we should pack bees for winter in an improved material! But my impression is that some materials which take water reluctantly will take it in the course of a few weeks, and then be as stubborn about drying out as they were about getting wet. How is that with flax?

THAT CANADIAN WINTERING-BOX.

As Mr. Alpaugh (page 606) has not yet put his wintering-box to test, only invented it, we are quite in order if we tell our minds as to how it will turn out. I'll say that the joint heat of the colonies will keep up the temperature inside quite a bit—when there is no need of it—also in severe weather before the bees have got to worrying, and much of the mischief has been already done; but when there is the most need of its working—in severe weather before the bees begin to worry—perchance he will find a thermometer in an empty box and one in his ten-colony box just about the same.

* The Home Circle. *

Conducted by Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif.

FRAUDS, HUMBUGS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

Is there anything in this world of ours that is grander, and more delightful to the soul, than genuine truth, entire absence of pretense, perfect ingenuousness? On the other hand, is there aught that is more repellant, more discouraging in society, than fraud, humbug, superstition, all—or anything that maketh a lie? Among the most blessed fruits of our high development of science is that she unearths frauds, reveals humbugs, and dethrones superstitions. She stamps her great, honest foot hard on whatever maketh a lie. How generously education touches her patrons to bless and to help. Is not one of her brightest crowns, that she so summarily dumps out of the mind its superstitions?

PATENT MEDICINES.

No doubt Holmes voiced a grand truth when he said that it would be a blessed thing if all the medicine of the world was dumped into the ocean; but, he added, it would be awful on the fish. As a learned and experienced physician, Holmes was entitled to speak. If he had prefixed medicine with "patent" how much more of truth would have been uttered. It is fearful to note the great floods of advertisements of patent medicines that fill the pages of our newspapers. Millions of dollars are poured annually into the cesspool of the newspaper. It is awful to think of the amount of these vile compounds that are gulped down by a too trusting and suffering people. A synonym for patent medicine would be FRAUD, in capital letters and underscored. This is patent, for are they not heralded forth as cures for all maladies? And are not all the tricks of the most artful, skillful and expert advertising agents employed to get these concoctions of the Evil One into the hands and stomachs of poor, suffering humanity? The poor, sick one grasps at a straw, and is too feeble often to judge, and so jumps from the frying pan of aching members and lacerated tissues into the fire of diseased tissues and organs swathed in poisons or hurtful concoctions.

How difficult for the most learned and competent physician to rightly diagnose a disease; and, when rightly determined, how difficult to find in medicine a cure or palliative. And yet the deluded victim of the patent-medicine vender gulps down the atrocious potion, all ignorant both of disease and remedy. It seems strange that any one possessed of judgment and reason can ever be duped into patronage of the patent medicine chest. The discouraging feature is that sickness dethrones judgment and reason as her first legacy. Will we not all, in our various home circles, lift our loudest voice against this greatest fraud of the century?

THE MOON.

At our Farmers' Institutes a very frequent question is asked, even in cultured Southern California, to-wit: Should the farmers observe the moon's phases in planting and gleanings? Of course, I always say plant when condition of soil, cultivation, and season of the year are right; and only watch the moon to see when to take evening rides with the "gude wife" or one's best girl. And yet when I say this, I see many a head shake which speaks dissent. It is passing strange how any such superstition hangs on when it once gets a foothold in one's beliefs. This belief, so utterly void of any scientific basis in truth, I suppose comes down from our credulous forefathers, and from the fact that good tillers who practice watching the moon usually have good crops, as they surely would had they never heard of the moon, or noted whether they saw it over the right or left shoulder. It is good to talk all such absurdities over with the children and bury them in wholesome laughter, for such burial is rarely followed with resurrection.

FRIDAY, AND THE RIGHT SHOULDER.

It seems impossible that in our day, when science shows the absolute absurdity of all such nonsense, that anyone would be disturbed by seeing the new moon over the left shoulder. Yet such is often the case. The person is usually advanced in years, for the science of today is hard on such tomfoolery. I have known not a few, some of them men of intelligence, who would never commence a new work or enterprise on Friday. They usually blush to own the fact, and do not pretend to have any reason for the opinion; but supersti-



THE STADIUM AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

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tion is usually so inwrought in their make-up, that they feel that it will be dangerous to disregard this old law. Such persons still dread ghosts, and are haunted with the hundred and one other nonsensical beliefs in signs and sayings that are utterly without foundation, and which, like belief in witchcraft, will soon be only known to history. It will be a good riddance. There are so many grand beliefs that take hold of our very lives and help us to better thought and nobler action, for us to waste thought or energy on all such baseless claptrap.

ROAD-SIDE TREES.

What is there in this world that is more worthy of admiration than a fine avenue of trees? There is one of peppers and another of blue-gums not far from Claremont. I always drive to these and through them when I have visitors. Often the visitors will exclaim in surprised delight as we turn upon these lovely vistas. Can anything be finer than such avenues of trees? Ask the students who have enjoyed the elms of Cambridge and New Haven. Would not our home circles be philanthropists of the best kind, if they would undertake to secure such avenues along all our highways? I believe that if we combine utility and beauty, we show still better sense and judgment. So in the East, why not add to the honey-resources by planting great rows of fine lindens, or the equally umbrageous tulips? In the South the tulip and the Judas-tree are not only beautiful, but each comes each season with beautiful flowers laden with most delicious nectar. In California the eucalyptus is very handsome, is a strong grower, stands drouth well, and by a judicious selection of species we can have blossoms and nectar each month of the year. All have showy flowers, which, in some species, are very beautiful.

USE OF PROPER WORDS.

I have learned to have such respect for our good and genial friend, Mr. Hasty, that I rarely skip anything he writes, and as rarely find aught to criticise. So I was surprised that he suggests to let a bad use of words alone, as it will be useless to combat it. I say, Never. If a word is wrongly used, so as to mislead or work mischief, "go for it" with all the might, coat off, and shirt sleeves rolled up.

Yesterday our pastor spoke of coral insects. He might as well say "woolly birds," or "hairy snakes." Indeed, he would not have been as wide of the truth. Coral animals belong to a branch wholly distinct from that of insects. The old word "strained" rarely peeps up now in descriptions of honey. Why? Because it was a mischievous misnomer. We hit it hard blows, and, happily, knocked the very life out of it. "Larva" is correct. "Worm" means a thing wholly different. The added syllable with truth to stand on should not vex anyone. The recent bulletins regarding our beloved President did not confuse the terms digestion and assimilation. Of course not, the physicians know and practice the right use of words, and do they not show good sense?

I should like to hear from our good friend, Dr. Miller, on this point.

Why Not Help a Little—both your neighbor bee-keepers and the old American Bee Journal—by sending to us the names and addresses of such as you may know do not now get this journal? We will be glad to send them sample copies, so that they may become acquainted with the paper, and subscribe for it, thus putting themselves in the line of success with bees. Perhaps you can get them to subscribe, send in their dollars, and secure for your trouble some of the premiums we are constantly offering as rewards for such effort.

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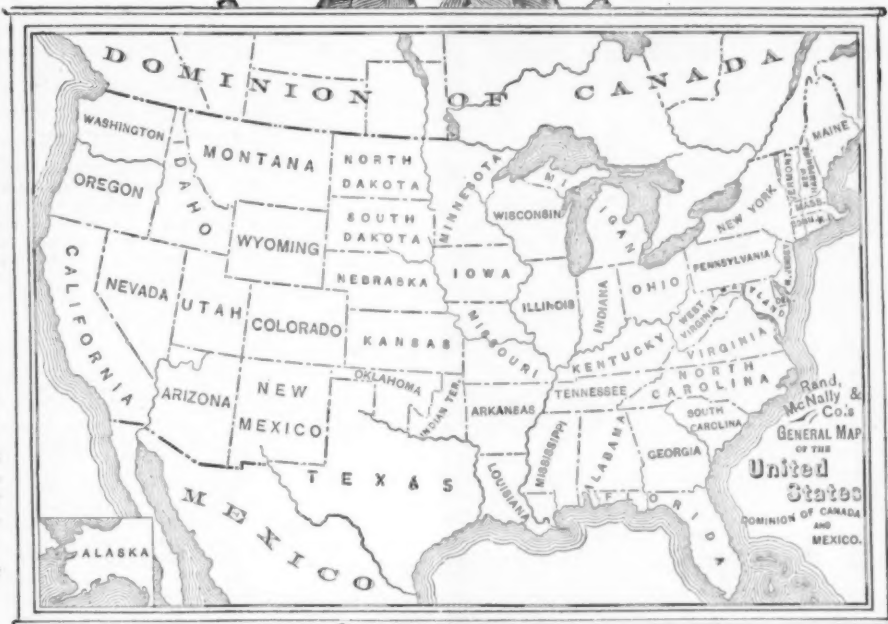


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Better Report this Year.

I have a better report for the season of 1961 than for 1899 and 1900. The bees came through in very poor shape, short of stores and bees, half of the colonies with practically nothing; but they built up in June nicely, making up my loss in winter, and storing about 30 pounds of surplus honey, spring count; and all hives were well filled for winter with good honey, and nearly all colonies had young queens. C. H. CHITTENDEN.
Middlesex Co., Conn., Oct. 16.

Honey a Light Yield.

The season here was good until the drouth set in July 10, when the excessive hot weather cut the flow short. The dryness of the air has caused the honey to be of heavy body and fine quality. I started with 18 good colonies in the spring, increased to 24, and have taken off 550 pounds of comb honey—about 30 pounds to the colony. It is a rather light yield, a little above an average with my neighbors. Bees are in good condition for winter. JOHN CLINE.

Lafayette Co., Wis., Oct. 23.

Crop Not as Good as Expected.

The honey crop is not as good as was expected by the bee-keepers of this section. With a late, wet spring the bees did not swarm very early, and, therefore, were not ready to catch the first honey-flow. However, the basswood honey was a better crop than last season, at least in some parts of Pennsylvania. Buckwheat honey was almost a failure this season, there being very rainy weather at the time it was in bloom. I find a good sale for comb and extracted honey. Bees are in fine condition for winter.

W. H. HEIM.

Lycoming Co., Pa., Oct. 14.

Poor Year for Honey.

This has been a very poor year for honey on account of the drouth, but I think most of the bees are well fixed for winter. I started with 3 colonies, spring count, and increased to 11, and got about 75 pounds of nice comb honey. Our spring honey-flow lasted only about two weeks, then came the drouth; but I think the fall flow will prove sufficient for wintering. W. H. ELLIS.

Calhoun Co., Iowa, Oct. 12.

Crop Nearly a Total Failure.

Through smelter smoke, drouth, and grasshoppers the bee-industry in this county, as a rule, has been nearly a total failure. I have 56 colonies at Pleasant Green, where they have hitherto always done well, but this season, owing to the grasshoppers eating the crops off bare to the ground, I have not taken off a pound of honey, and the bees are several hundred pounds lighter—perhaps 10 to 15 pounds to each colony less than they were last year.

No. 1 comb honey is worth \$3.00 per case, and extracted is worth 6 to 7 cents a pound, according to quality. The Omaha report of Peycke Bros., in the American Bee Journal, is a burlesque as far as Utah is concerned.

E. S. LOVLEY.

Salt Lake Co., Utah, Oct. 22.

The Honey Crop and Prices.

We note in the American Bee Journal of Sept. 12 some dealers quote Utah comb honey at 10 cents for No. 1, and 9 to 9½ cents for No. 2. This is a mistake. We have this season a quarter of a crop of what it was last

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" & Cat. 212 free. W. Chester, Pa.

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I use a PROCESS that produces EVERY ESSENTIAL necessary to make it the BEST and MOST desirable in all respects. My PROCESS and AUTOMATIC MACHINES are my own inventions, which enable me to SELL FOUNDATION and

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year, and prices have been from \$2.65 to \$2.85 for cases of 24 sections, which means 13 to 13½ cents per pound.

Of extracted honey we have half a crop of what it was last year, and producers are holding firm at 6 cents. This, of course, is too high for present Eastern markets.

Knowing what we do about the crop condition of comb honey in the Western States, and what information we have gathered from the bee-papers, we consider comb honey good property this season.

VOGELER SEED & PRODUCE CO.
Salt Lake Co., Utah, Oct. 11.



Dark Combs and Color of Honey.

"Dark old combs give to honey a darker color. This is the experience of some—others say no. Why this difference of experience?" —Bee-Keepers' Review. May there not be a difference as to careful observation? Will not the length of time the honey is in the comb also make a difference in color? Fill a black comb with water, and immediately throw it out, and the water will be clear. Let it soak for a number of days and it will be like ink.—Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

"Reviewlets" from the Bee-Keepers' Review.

TOO MANY IRONS IN THE FIRE, is a bad condition of things. I saw it illustrated in several instances in my recent trip through Ontario. So many made excuses about the appearance of things, and of the way in which they were obliged to work, and of how they were behind, and always driven with work, all because they had so much to do; as one man said, he was "tired out all of the time." For instance, Mr. McEvoy has an apiary of about 100 colonies, several acres of berries, and is inspector of apiaries for Ontario. All need his attention at the same time, and he was free to acknowledge that had he turned his attention to bees, years ago, his financial success would have been many times greater. Those men who had bees alone, and a lot of them, were making the most money with far less worry.

A HIVING-BOX made from a cheese-box was one of the handy things that I found in the apiary of Jacob Alpaugh, of Ontario. Two staples on the side of the box are for slipping in the end of a long pole, whereby to raise the box up under the cluster on the limb of a tree. The bottom of the box is covered with muslin. The cover is also of muslin, but it is fastened at only one edge, opposite the side where the staples are, and can be drawn over the top of the box by means of two strings passing over the edge of the box and down the pole. When there is a swarm to get down, the box is put upon the pole, the cover slipped back, the box raised up under the cluster, and the limb given a sharp jar by means of the pole. This causes the bees to drop into the box, when the cover is quickly drawn over them by means of the string, making them close prisoners. The box, bees and all, may be slipped off the pole, and set to one side in the shade, where it may be left until the bee-keeper has leisure to



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This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden basswood blossoms. It has a stronger flavor than Alfalfa, and is preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

Prices of Alfalfa or Basswood Honey:

A sample of either, by mail, 10 cents, to pay for package and postage. By freight—two 60-pound cans of Alfalfa, 8 cents per pound; four or more cans, 7½ cents per pound. Basswood Honey, ½ cent more per pound than Alfalfa prices. Cash must accompany each order. You can order half of each kind of honey, if you so desire. The cans are boxed. This is all

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The finest of their kinds produced in this country.

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I've just sampled the honey you sent, and it's prime. Thank you. I feel that I'm something of a heretic, to sell several thousand pounds of honey of my own production and then buy honey of you for my own use. But however loyal one ought to be to the honey of his own region, there's no denying the fact that for use in any kind of hot drink, where one prefers the more wholesome honey to sugar, the very excellent quality of alfalfa honey I have received from you is better suited than the honeys of more marked flavor, according to my taste.

McHenry Co., Ill.

C. C. MILLER.

Order the Above Honey and then Sell It.

We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce enough honey for their home demand this year, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 144 & 146 Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

hive them. It is well to have several boxes, and poles of different lengths.

CAUTIONARY LABELS seldom cut much figure with freight handlers. They must be very striking to attract attention. Mr. A. E. Hoshal, of Ontario, has certainly chosen a heading that will quite likely be read. Here is the label that he uses on packages of comb honey when he ships them:

DANGER!

DON'T DROP. This Package Contains COMB HONEY, and it will be Broken if Dropped, Roughly Handled, or Moved in a Dray or Wagon Without Springs.

Kindly Lift the Crate by the Handles, and Set Down Carefully.

I suppose when the freight handlers read the heading they think they have got hold of dynamite or gunpowder, but when they read on and find it is only sweet and harmless honey, the question is, if they will not be disgusted at the ruse that has led them to read the label, and get back at the shipper by giving the package an extra tumble.

POLITENESS IN BUSINESS is a great factor. When visiting at Mr. F. A. Gemmill's, in Ontario, Mrs. Gemmill's mother, an old Scotch lady, was telling me how well a neighbor across the way was succeeding as a florist, while his predecessor had been compelled to sell out for lack of patronage. I expressed my surprise, and asked how it was that the first man had failed. "He hadn't the sense to speak gentle to the people," was the comprehensive reply. Then she went on to explain that he waited upon customers with a condescending air, as though he were bestowing a great favor. If he had more flowers than orders, or the flowers were beginning to fade, he would never give one to a neighbor, but would throw them away—even burying them in the ground that they might not be picked up. The man who now has charge of the business delights in giving to neighbors any flowers for which he has no sale. Such flowers are often sent to the hospital. These things become noised abroad, and beget a kind feeling for the giver.

Bee-keepers can do much to keep their customers by having the sense to "speak gentle" to them. Many an order is lost (and many a one secured) just from the character of the letter sent in reply to an inquiry. I don't believe in fulsome flattery, nor in a servile prostration of one's self at the feet of a customer, but there is a pleased politeness that lowers no one's self-respect, yet sends every one away a pleased customer.

KEEP MORE BEES.—For years bee-keepers have been asking how to do things, and the matter of manipulation, hiving, supering, extracting, wintering, etc., has been brought to a high degree of perfection. Specialists can better afford to turn their efforts in some other direction than that of petty details. Great success must be looked for in some radical change. As I bring before my mind man after man whom I have met on my Canadian trip, I ask myself, "Which ones have been the most successful?" Invariably the answer is forced upon me, "The ones that have the most bees." It is a simple thing, isn't it?

FOUNDATION is put into Heddon frames by Mr. Miller, of Ontario, in the same way that the Daisy puts starters into sections. There is this difference, however, that there is some difficulty with such a long strip, in getting it in straight and exactly in the center of the top-bar. To overcome this, the frames are first wired, and when the foundation is put in they are supported by a tilting framework, at a slight angle, so that the wires support the foundation and keep it from toppling over while the wax is cooling. If the foundation does not strike the frames exactly right, a straight edge is pressed against the foundation, forcing it into position before the wax sets. Afterwards the wire is imbedded. A stiff, upright wire is used in the

center of the frame to prevent any sagging of the top-bars. Mr. Miller likes a battery for imbedding the wires; the only objection being that it becomes weak and requires renewing so often. I think the little spur-wheel arrangement works well.

FINDING QUEENS without the tedious operation of looking over the combs one at a time, some sure, short-cut method would be very desirable. The nearest approach to this that I know of is one employed by A. E. Hoshal, of Ontario. He first removes the cover from the Heddon hive, puts on a break-joint honey-board, then a queen-excluding honey-board, and on top of that an empty super, or a box the same size as the top of the hives. The bees are then smoked at the entrance, which frightens and drives the queen into the upper case of the brood-chamber, which is now taken off, honey-boards, empty super and all, and set upon a frame-work supported upon legs. Smoke is then puffed up under combs, which soon sets the bees to running up through the honey-boards into the empty super on top. Of course the queen attempts to follow, and readily passes up through the break-joint honey-board, but farther progress is barred by the queen-excluder, and she is easily found between the two honey-boards. When the bees are in a single case of a brood-chamber, there is no necessity for even removing it from the bottom-board; simply remove the cover, put on the honey-boards and empty super, and apply the smoke at the entrance. A queen can often be found by simply removing the cover and honey-board and puffing a little smoke in at the entrance. It is astonishing how little smoke will send a queen up on top of the frames; where a little close watching and spryness on the part of the operator will enable him to pick her up before she slips back again.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

Chicago.—The executive committee of the Chicago Bee-Keepers' Association has ordered that the next meeting be held all day and evening, Dec. 5, 1901, at the Briggs House club-room. This is arranged on account of the low rates to be in force then for the International Live-Stock Exposition in Chicago at that time (Nov. 30 to Dec. 7), being one fare plus \$2.00 for the round-trip. This notice goes by mail to nearly 300 bee-keepers near Chicago, and should result in the largest attendance we have ever had. Dr. C. C. Miller and Mr. C. P. Dadant have promised to be present. Let all come.

HERMAN F. MOORE, Sec.
GEORGE W. YORK, Pres.

Colorado.—The Colorado annual meeting promises to be a genuine success. The program has been made out for a number of weeks, and is almost ready for publication. It has come to be a privilege and an honor to read a paper before our Association, and so very few decline who are invited to write or speak for instruction. One paper is already in the hands of the secretary. On two or three nights a big magic lantern will illustrate talks by famous students of bees and the bee-industry. And then we are going to have an exhibition of the choicest honey in the United States (made in Colorado, you know), and wax, with bees enough to show "how the thing is done."

If you want to know more, or have forgotten the dates (Nov. 18, 19, 20), write to the undersigned, box 432, Denver, Colo.

D. W. WORKING, Sec.

The Cyphers Incubator Co.—October 1st the factory and home offices of the Cyphers Incubator Company were moved from Wayland to Buffalo, N. Y., where they have largely increased space and every modern facility for conducting their increasing business. We are pleased to inform our readers that this Company received the Gold Medal and highest award at the Pan-American Exposition. They have been liberal patronizers of our advertising columns for several years, and expect soon to begin the pushing of their business for next season. Look out for their advertisement, and if in need of anything in their line write them.

Please mention Bee Journal
when writing advertisers.

SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white)....	.60	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Sweet Clover (yellow)....	.90	1.70	4.00	7.50
Alsike Clover90	1.70	3.75	7.00
White Clover	1.00	1.90	4.50	8.50
Alfalfa Clover80	1.40	3.25	6.00

Prices subject to market changes.

Single pound 5 cents more than the 5-pound rate, and 10 cents extra for postage and sack.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight, or 10 cents per pound if wanted by mail.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Wanted To Buy Honey

What have you to offer and at what price?
34Atf ED WILKINSON, Wilton, Wis.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Wanted Fancy White Comb Honey in no-drip cases; also Extracted Honey. State price, delivered. We pay spot cash. FRED W. MUTH & Co., Front & Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio. Reference—German National Bank, Cincinnati.
40A5t Please mention the Bee Journal.

Wanted Comb and Extracted Honey!

State price, kind and quantity.
R. A. BURNETT & Co., 199 S. Water St., CHICAGO
33Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

Wanted—Honey.

Car Lots or otherwise; will pay highest market price, spot cash. Address, stating quantity, quality, and price desired at your station. Will send man to receive when lot is large enough to justify.
THOS. C. STANLEY & SON,
31Atf FAIRFIELD, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Wanted Comb Honey and Beeswax. State price delivered in Cincinnati.
G. H. W. WEBER,
43Atf 2146-2148 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, O.

Send for circulars regarding the oldest and most improved and original Bingham Bee-Smoker. For 23 Years the BEST on EARTH.
25Atf T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

1901—Bee-Keepers' Supplies!

We can furnish you with The A. I. Root Co's goods at wholesale or retail at their prices. We can save you freight, and ship promptly. Market price paid for beeswax. Send for our 1901 catalog.
M. H. HUNT & SON, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich

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via the Nickel Plate Road, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with limit of 5 days from date of sale, good in coaches only. 15-day tickets at \$13.00 for the round-trip, and 20-day tickets at \$16.00 for round-trip, good in sleeping-cars. Three through trains daily. For particulars and Pan-American folder of buildings and grounds, address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. 39—41A4t

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—There is a very good trade in No. 1 comb honey at 15c per pound; that which will not grade No. 1 or fancy sells at from 13@14c; some small lots of fancy have brought more than 15c; light amber selling at 12@13c; the dark honeys of various grades range at from 10@11c. Extracted sells fairly well at 5½@6¼c for white, according to quality and flavor; white clover and basswood bringing 7c; light amber, 5½@5¾c; dark, 5@5¼c. Beeswax steady at 28c. R. A. BURNETT & Co.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—The honey market is rather dull on account of the warm weather. Extracted sells only to manufacturers from 5@6c; better grades alfalfa water-white from 6@7c; white clover from 8@9c. Fancy white comb honey sells from 13½@15¼c.

C. H. W. WEBER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Honey in good demand now, as this is the most satisfactory time to sell. Grocersmen are stocking up and will buy lines, when late they only buy enough to piece out. Fancy white comb, 15@16c; mixed, 14@15c; buckwheat, 12@13c. Extracted, white, 6¼@7¼c; mixed, 6@6¼c. H. R. WRIGHT.

OMAHA, Oct. 25.—New comb honey is arriving by express in small quantities from Iowa and Colorado, and selling at \$3.50 per case in a retail way. California extracted honey is being offered carlots at 4½@4¾c per pound, f.o.b. California shipping-points, but we have not heard of any sales having been made thus far. The production of extracted honey seems to be quite large this year in Colorado, Utah and California. PEYCKE BROS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Comb honey is in good demand and finds ready sale at the following quotations: Fancy white, 15c per pound; No. 1 white, 13@14c; amber, 12c; buckwheat, 10@11c. Extracted rather quiet at 6@6¼c for white, and 5½@6¼c for amber. Beeswax rather quiet at 27@28c. HILDRETH & SEIGLEEN.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—There is a fairly good demand for stocks with ample supplies at the present writing. Fancy No. 1, in cartons, 15½@16c; A No. 1, in cartons, 15@15½c; No. 1, 15c; very little No. 2 is being received; glass-front cases will bring about ¼c per pound less. Light California extracted, 7¼@8c; Florida honey, 6½@7c. BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

DES MOINES, Oct. 25.—There is very little doing here in new crop of honey. Some small lots of near-by produced comb honey are on the market and selling in a retail way at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per case. We do not look for much trade in this line before Sept. 1. Our market does not consume a great deal of extracted honey. PEYCKE BROS. & CHANEY.

DETROIT, Oct. 25.—Fancy white comb honey, 14@15c; No. 1, 13@14c; no dark to quote. Extracted, white, 6@7c. Beeswax, 25@26c. M. H. HUNT & SON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—White comb, 10@12 cents; amber, 7@9c; dark, 6@7 cents. Extracted, white, 5½@—; light amber, 4¼@—; amber, 4@—.

Values are ruling steady, with no very heavy spot offerings and a fair inquiry, more especially for extracted. A sailing vessel, clearing the past week for England, took as part cargo 575 cases of extracted honey, and 453 cases extracted west by sail for New York.

Beeswax—Good to choice, light, 26@28c. No heavy quantities arriving, and stocks are given little or no opportunity to accumulate to any noteworthy extent. Values are without quotable change.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 25.—Up to the present time only small lots of new comb honey have been on the market, and these met with ready sale on the basis of 15@16c per pound for fancy white. For next week heavier receipts are expected and quotations are issued at \$3.10@3.25 per case for large lots, which would be equal to about 14@14½c; the demand being quite brisk, a firm market is anticipated. Inquiries for extracted are a little more numerous, but large buyers still seem to have their ideas too low. In a small way 5½@6c is quotable.

PEYCKE BROS.

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Italian Queens Warranted

Untested, 75 cts.; Tested, \$1.00: Select Tested, \$1.50. Half dozen or larger lots as may be agreed on. Address,

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RIVER FOREST, Oak Park Post-Office,
30 Atf Cook Co., ILL.
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THE NICKEL PLATE ROAD

will sell tickets each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during October to Buffalo Pan-American Exposition and return, at \$6.00, good in coaches, return limit 5 days from date of sale. Tickets with longer limit at slightly increased rates. Three through trains daily. Chicago Passenger Station, Van Buren St. and Pacific Avenue. City ticket office, 111 Adams St., Chicago.
36-41A4t

A New Bee-Keeper's Song—

"Buckwheat Cakes and Honey"

Words by EUGENE SECOR.

Music by GEORGE W. YORK.

This song was written specially for the Buffalo convention, and was sung there. It is written for organ or piano, as have been all the songs written for bee-keepers. Every home should have a copy of it, as well as a copy of

"THE HUM OF THE BEES in the APPLE-TREE BLOOM"

Written by
EUGENE SECOR and DR. C. C. MILLER.

PRICES—Either song will be mailed for 10 cents (stamps or silver), or both for only 15 cents. Or, for \$1.00 *strictly in advance* payment of a year's subscription to the American Bee Journal, we will mail both of these songs free, if asked for.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

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Langstroth on the Honey-Bee—Revised,

The classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.

Beeswax wanted at all times.

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Texas Bee-Keepers.

New Branch Office. We beg to announce the opening of a branch office and warehouse at 438 W. Houston St., San Antonio, Texas. Rates of transportation from Medina in less than car-load lots are high, and it takes a long time for a local shipment to reach Southern Texas points.

Low Freight and Quick Delivery.

To secure these two necessary advantages—low freight and quick delivery—and to be better prepared to serve the interests of our Texas friends, is our reason for establishing this new branch office. No other point in Southern Texas is better adapted to serve as a distributing point than San Antonio. It has four great railroads—the Southern Pacific R. R. east and West—the International and Great Northern R. R. from Laredo up through San Antonio and Central Texas, the San Antonio and Arkansas Pass R. R., and San Antonio and Gulf R. R. It also has the American, Wells-Fargo and Pacific Express Companies.

Our Managers. We have secured as managers Mr. Udo Toepperwein, formerly of Leon Springs, and Mr. A. Y. Walton, Jr., both of whom are well known to the bee-keepers of South and Central Texas. They are also thoroughly familiar with practical bee-keeping and all matters associated with it, and any orders sent to this branch will receive prompt, careful attention.

Our Goods. As usual our motto is to furnish the best goods of the most approved pattern. We do not undertake to compete in price with all manufacturers. Bee-keepers have learned that it does not pay to buy cheap supplies, for a saving of 10 cents on the first cost of a hive may be a loss of many times this amount by getting poorly made and ill-fitting material. Every year brings us many proofs that our policy of "the best goods" is a correct one.

Our Catalog. Very few changes in prices will be made in our new catalog, so do not delay your order, but send it at once. You will be allowed a refund if lower prices are made, and in case of higher prices ruling in the new catalog, if any, you will secure the benefit by ordering now. Catalog and estimates may be had by applying to the address given below.

Our Invitation. Whenever you visit San Antonio you are invited to call at our office and make it your headquarters. Here you will find a display of Apianian Supplies not equaled elsewhere in Texas. You will also find on file the leading bee-journals to pass pleasantly your leisure time.

Spanish Catalog. Some of you may read Spanish, or have a bee-keeping friend who does. If so, call for our Spanish catalog. It's sent free.

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